

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Finishing Up—The Nominations—Defeat of Guthrie for Vice President by the Peace Men—The Real Vote for McClellan 165—Against him 55—Ratification Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—A p. m. The nomination has been responded to with great enthusiasm by the McClellan men, who were noisy before, but the Peace men shake their heads doubtfully. The minority of the Illinois, Ohio and Iowa delegations were quite indignant, although externally appearances were harmonious. Vallandigham's motion to make the nomination unanimous was regarded as a bid for the support of War Democrats at home, where he proposes to run again for Congress. The real votes of the Convention, before any votes were changed, stood: McClellan 165, Anti-McClellan, 55. Horatio Seymour received several votes, but directed them to be recorded for Thos. H. Seymour. The defeat of Guthrie for Vice-President is attributed to his being a war man. Peace men said it would never do to have two War men. This was the turning point in the nomination. There is to be a grand ratification meeting here this evening.

Third and Last Day—Nomination of Gen. McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice President—Appointment of Committees—Adjournment subject to Call.

CHICAGO, August 31, 1864.

The National Democratic Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Wigwam is again densely packed, and the crowd outside is greater than ever.

Immediately after the Convention had been called to order, a prayer was offered up by the Rev. Dr. Halsey, of Chicago.

Mr. Wickliff then rose and said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the 4th of March next, for the Democracy of the country to meet in convention again. He therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That this Convention shall not be dissolved by the adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

The following communication was then received from the National Democratic Committee and was presented by Mr. Lawrence, of Rhode Island:

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee held at the Sherman House, at the city of Chicago, on the 31st day of August, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas a respectful devotion to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, the great statesman of the West, was the crowning motive which induced the committee to present to the Convention the name of George H. Pendleton, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency;

And whereas, the committee believe that the nomination of George H. Pendleton, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is the best and wisest course to pursue in the present emergency;

Resolved: That the committee do hereby recommend to the Convention the nomination of George H. Pendleton, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

WM. FLINN, Secretary.

F. A. Aikin, Chairman.

The President then stated the question before the Convention to be, on ordering the previous action (nominating) as a candidate for the Presidency, and it was ordered without dissent.

The vote was then taken by States, the chairman of each delegation announcing the vote when the States were called.

Connecticut and Ohio having been passed for the moment, the vote stood as follows:

For McClellan, 165; for Seymour, 55.

The different delegations now began to change their votes, and the final result was announced, as follows:

Maine, seven for McClellan.

New-Hampshire, five for McClellan.

Vermont, five for McClellan.

Massachusetts, twelve for McClellan.

Rhode Island, four for McClellan.

Connecticut, six for McClellan.

New-York, thirty-three for McClellan.

New-Jersey, seven for McClellan.

Pennsylvania, twenty-six for McClellan.

Delaware, three for Thomas H. Seymour.

Maryland, seven for Thomas H. Seymour.

Kentucky, eleven for McClellan.

Ohio, fifteen for McClellan; six for Thomas H. Seymour.

Indiana, nine and a half for McClellan; three and a half for Thos. H. Seymour.

Illinois, sixteen for McClellan.

Michigan, eight for McClellan.

Missouri, seven for McClellan; four for Thomas H. Seymour.

Minnesota, four for McClellan.

Wisconsin, eight for McClellan.

Iowa, eight for McClellan.

Kansas, three for McClellan.

California, five for McClellan.

Oregon, three for McClellan.

Total: For McClellan, 222; for Thomas H. Seymour, 131.

In announcing the vote of New-York, Mr. Sanford E. Church said that New-York regretted to lose by her faction, but she stands now as she stood in the old days, ready to sacrifice her personal preferences for the public good, holding it her duty above all others to do all in her power to rescue the country from the tyranny that oppresses it. Having full confidence in the democracy, ability and patriotism of General George H. Pendleton, New-York casts her entire vote for him.

Several delegations having cast their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of the States had been gone through with, Governor Seymour remarked that some gentleman had done him the honor to name him for the nomination. It would be affection to say that their expressions of preference did not give him pleasure, but he owed it to himself to say that many months ago he advised his friends in New-York that for various reasons, private and public, he could not be a candidate for the Chicago nomination. Having made this announcement, he would lack the honor of a man, he would do great injustice to those friends, to permit his name to be used now. As a member of the New-York delegation, he thought it advisable to support an eminent jurist of that State for the nomination, but he was not actuated in this by any doubt of the ability or patriotism of the distinguished gentleman who has been placed in nomination. He knew that General McClellan did not seek the nomination. He knew that that able officer had declared that it would be more to him to resign his position in the army, than to be nominated for the Presidency. He would not honor any man less than the high position assigned him by the great majority of the country because he has not sought it. We desire to add a few words in reference to Maryland and her honored delegates here. Yesterday he did not act offensively to a distinguished member of the delegation (Mr. Harris), because he (Seymour) did not understand the purport of his remarks, and he now desired to say that he was fully satisfied that that high-toned gentleman was incapable of taking a position in this Convention, participating in its deliberations, and refusing to abide by its decisions. We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. We do not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let by-gones be by-gones. We could say for our gallant nominee that no man's heart will give more than his will for any wrong done Maryland. As one who did not support him in my delegation, and as one who knows the man well, he felt bound to do him this justice. He (Governor Seymour) would pledge his life that when Gen. McClellan is placed in the Presidential Chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country, and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the laws and the Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers, the delegates and the vast majority of the audience, the band playing, and the cheering lasting for several minutes.

Immediately after the nomination, a banner, on which was painted a portrait of McClellan, and bearing as a motto, "If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was waved by the wild enthusiastic cheer of the multitude.

A communication was received from the Chairman of the German People's Association of New-York, claiming to represent two hundred thousand

The New-York Tribune. VOL. XXIV. No. 7,303. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

citizens, and accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the Association to the support of the Chicago nominees. The communication was read.

Mr. Vallandigham said that from the first moment he had been animated by but one sentiment in this Convention—peace—to the end that there might be peace in the land. He then moved that the nomination of General George B. McClellan be the unanimous sense of the Convention.

Mr. McKee, of New-York, seconded the motion, and remarked that we are in the midst of a bloody revolution; that if the present administration should be continued no man of note here would join in his liberty or life. He exhorted all to join with one heart and as one man in the effort to overthrow it.

Mr. Powell also briefly addressed the Convention, pledging his most earnest efforts for the success of the ticket, and expressing the firm conviction that the ticket would come out of the contest triumphant, with the liberties of the people restored and the prosperity and happiness of the country secured.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, Mr. Boggs, of Missouri, J. S. Thayer, of New-York, followed in brief speeches, reviewing the history of the country under Democratic rule in comparison with the acts of the present Administration; promising the return of lasting peace and national happiness with the success of McClellan.

The question was then taken on making the nomination unanimous, and it was declared carried. The shout that responded was deafening.

Mr. Wickliff offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the first act of McClellan, when elected, in March next, to be to open Lincoln's prison doors and set the captives free. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Wickliff said that many of the best and most loyal citizens of Kentucky, among them twenty or thirty ladies were now imprisoned in Louisville, in damp and dirty cells, with only straw to lie upon and the coarsest prison food to eat; and the newspapers of Louisville were forbidden to make the slightest allusion to this terrible state of affairs. He now proclaimed it at the risk of his liberty, perjury, and his life.

Mr. S. S. Cox moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President without debate or other business. Carried.

Judge Allen nominated George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

Mr. McDowell nominated D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana.

Mr. Hughes nominated George W. Case, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Saxeby, of Vermont, nominated James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

Mr. Henry nominated Augustus Dodge, of Iowa.

Mr. Hickox nominated James D. Catton, of Illinois.

Governor Hunt, of New-York, seconded the nomination of James Guthrie.

Mr. Saxeby, of Vermont, seconded the nomination of James Guthrie.

The Missouri Delegation nominated John S. Phelps, of Missouri.

The New-Jersey Delegation seconded the nomination of Mr. Pendleton.

The first vote for Vice-President resulted as follows:

For Guthrie, 64; J. D. Catton, 16.

George H. Pendleton, 54; Governor Powell, 34.

Daniel W. Voorhees, 13; John S. Phelps, 8.

George W. Case, 5; John S. Phelps, 4.

Augustus Dodge, 2.

On the second ballot, when New-York was called, Judge Parker said that having cast her thirty-three votes for James Guthrie against his wishes, she now gave them cheerfully to George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

The other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, received the unanimous vote of the Convention, as their candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. Pendleton being loudly called for, he said that he had no language in which to express his thanks for this evidence of kindness and confidence. He could only promise to devote himself in the future, as in the past, with entire devotion to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. In the future, as in the past, he would be faithful to the great principles of democracy; and strong in their cause with the hearts of millions of freemen with them they would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union, and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

On motion, a committee of one from each State was appointed to inform the candidates of the nomination and request their acceptance thereof.

On motion, it was resolved that one person from each State be appointed to form the National Executive Committee.

On motion, it was resolved that 10,000 copies of the proceedings of the Convention be printed.

Mr. Tilden moved that the same vote of representation be made in this Convention as was made in the Convention of 1860.

On motion it was resolved that the Democracy of the country be requested to meet in the different cities and hold mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention was adopted.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Committee.

The Chicago Convention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29, 1864.

The building in which the Convention met to-day at noon is situated between the shore of the lake and Michigan avenue. It is circular in form, and arranged with seats similar to any amphitheater. It would be admirably adapted to a first-class circus. About an acre of vacant space upon the outside, afforded ample room for the uninitiated to assemble and keep up a continuous cheer. As early as 9 a. m., the crowds commenced to congregate in the vicinity, but the inside of this temple, dedicated, as gallant Dick Oglesby said, "to the unknown Gods," was sacred from the polluting footsteps of the populace. The Irish element largely predominated about 11 o'clock, when the Delegates began to enter the building, and the air rang with cheers for "McClellan" and "Seymour." In endless profusion.

The arrangements for reporters were miserable. A raised platform, dividing the audience from the Convention, built of loosely-fitting rough boards, running half way around the amphitheater. Small inconvenient tables were provided, and the number of reporters limited to one hundred. This would have been ample had the least discretion been manifested in the distribution, but the Committee, headed by Hon. Mr. Harrington, of Indiana, having this business in charge, were a set of wooden heads, who knew nothing of the duties excepting to honor the cards of correspondence, and help the latter to favor country editors, to the exclusion of representatives of papers from the leading cities. There was a vast deal of indignation on this account, and even Col. Tom. Florence, of Washington, gave vent to his opinions in language the reverse of complimentary.

As the hour of noon approached, the amphitheater nearly filled up, and about a quarter before 12 an excellent band of music struck up "Auld Lang Syne," which was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie's Land." The moment the last tune was recognized, a storm of cheers arose, which was taken up outside and lasted some time. It was followed by "Yankee Doodle," which elicited a slight cheer. At this time the crowd had increased to such an extent, that the buzz in the building prevented any one from being heard, and cries of "down," "down," and "Vallandigham," the music ceased.

About noon Aug. Belmont called the Convention to order, and nominated Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pa., as temporary chairman. The ex-Senator and Governor made a superb speech, and suggested that Bishop Hopkins, of Vt., offer a prayer. The suggestion was received with favor, and the Bishop rose to invoke a blessing. Immediately the dele-

gates stood on their feet, but the vast audience not comprehending the situation, commenced shouting all around, "Down in front." "Take your seats and similar cries. This confusion was kept up about one minute, and then ceased. That portion of the prayer invoking a blessing for the soldiers provoked a smile, and some remarks about wounded soldiers being served right.

The calling of the States for credentials caused considerable cheering. Gov. Seymour handed in the New-York credentials and was applauded loudly, but the most striking scene was presented when the delegates from Kentucky, the chairman of the double delegations from that State, presented the joint credentials from that State. The personal appearance of the two gentlemen from Kentucky caused a burst of applause from the Convention and audience.

The routine work of the Convention proceeded very rapidly. The Committees were appointed and the whole preliminary organization completed. Mr. Bigler showed his knowledge of parliamentary law by allowing a motion to lay on the table to intervene after the ayes had been taken—a proposition to fix the hour of adjournment pending the call for the ayes. The motion to lay on the table thus informally rung in on the Convention was carried—a victory for the anti-McClellan men.

But Mr. Lusk, of Ohio, made the most decided hit when he introduced a proposition for the appointment of a committee to ask the President to suspend the draft. The crowd manifested this proposition, and cheered vociferously. There was an attempt to choke off Mr. Lusk, by one of his own delegation, by a proposition to refer all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions without record, but the attempt signally failed. The McClellan leader—Dean Richmond, Converse, of Connecticut, and a few others—canvassed during the reading of Lusk's resolution, and there was an immense deal of whispering and head-shaking about the propriety of allowing stump speeches to be injected into the proceedings in this irregular way. But the McClellan men above all things desire to avoid any open collision with the peace men on minor issues, but they do not shrink from allusions to the war with the greatest meekness.

The impression is gaining ground that delay is unfavorable to McClellan. The action of his friends today in the Convention indicates a desire to bring on a nomination first; but they are not secure enough to depend on all their men, and hence they agree to let the platform stand.

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